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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Merely An Illusion

IN the first month or two after Stalin's death there were hopes and indeed signs that the new Government intended to relax the rigours of the dictatorship, to restore some measure of civil liberty, to give the formal guarantees of the constitution some reality, and to establish in some extent the "rule of law" in place of the arbitrary acts of police and officials. In those days the phrase "Soviet legality" was repeatedly used in the Russian press to describe the new system that was to replace the old. At the end of March a wide amnesty was granted by decree. Many thousands of convicted prisoners were released and thousands of others had their sentences halved. It was noted at the time that prisoners guilty of counter-revolutionary activities or of offences against the State itself were excluded. Nevertheless the amnesty was a fact and seemed a significant one. At the same time there was the outspoken condemnation of the methods of the security police in the case of the Moscow doctors who had been falsely accused of attempting to poison prominent Soviet personalities and who had been coerced into making untrue confessions of their guilt.

THESE were promising signs, but even more hopeful was the announcement that there was to be an immediate and drastic reform of the penal code. For it is the penal code with its provisions for sentencing to imprisonment or exile "by decree of an administrative organ"—in other words without any kind of trial—which had made nonsense of the constitution. Six months have passed since the proclamation of the amnesty and the promise of reform of the penal code. What progress has been made? So far there is none to report. No more has been heard of the penal code. It was not mentioned at the August session of the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Malenkov in a speech lasting nearly two hours said not a single word about it, or about the constitutional rights of Soviet citizens which it had been promised in April would be "sacredly observed" or about "Soviet legality." The phrase once recurrent day after day in the Soviet press has been withdrawn from circulation.

THE reasons which have led the Soviet Government first to promise and then to drop such reforms can only be surmised. There is a natural inclination to link it with the fall of Beria and to conclude that he was the advocate and protagonist of reform and that he and it vanished simultaneously. An alternative surmise is that the promises were made by a new Government uncertain of itself and seeking popularity; and that the promises were forgotten as soon as the Government felt secure. The satellite states as always follow the Soviet pattern and here it has been discernible that not only have they failed to live up to assurances of a more "liberal" policy, but that in Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia there has been an intensification of repression especially in the trade unions, while in Poland there has been developed a new offensive against the Catholic Church. There has been a modification of economic policy, but there has been no "liberalisation" and no change in the characters of the regimes. The "new look" which so many thought or hoped could be detected has proved to be an illusion.

HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BELGRADE

Symbolic Parade By Yugoslav Students BRITISH READING ROOM RANSACKED

Belgrade, Oct. 13.

Tens of thousands of Yugoslavs crowded Belgrade streets again tonight, demonstrating against the Anglo-American decision to hand over zone "A" of Trieste to Italy, Tanjug, official Yugoslav news agency, reported.

Greeted by deafening whistling and catcalls, ten students dressed as Italian police and bishops rode through the capital symbolising "the entry of Italian troops into Trieste," Tanjug said.

An effigy of "Italian imperialism" was burned by demonstrators at another place in the capital.

Tanjug described tonight's demonstrations as "the acme of the resentment of the Yugoslav people."

The agency said all traffic in the capital had come to a stop while processions filled the streets, carrying banners, flags and streamers.

The British and United States information centres were cordoned off by militia while, about 200 yards away, Belgrade students held a demonstration at Students Square.

Earlier today Yugoslav student demonstrators entered the British reading room here through a back window, removed all the magazines and newspapers, and made a bonfire of them in the street.

Among the few items left behind was a picture of Sir Winston Churchill, pinned on the wall out of reach. The demonstrators also tried to remove a number of documentary films, but were caught by the police as they tried to take them away.

Tonight, the protocol section of the Yugoslav Foreign Office invited British Embassy officials to discuss the situation.

The Protocol Chief, M. Sloven Smoljaka, said that under the existing conditions, the Yugoslav authorities could no longer guarantee the security of the British and American reading rooms without exceptional measures. These measures were being discussed between the Embassy and the Yugoslavs.

The Yugoslav Home Office, referring to yesterday's incidents in the British and American information centres in Belgrade, warned tonight that police had been told to "act vigorously" against such offenders.

The Home Office, quoted by Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, said militia had guarded the information centres yesterday against demonstrators. The statement added that the centres were open and working normally.

MASS MEETING

The Home Office statement also denied the correctness of foreign press and news agency description of yesterday's events in the British and American information centres in the capital, in particular that they had been "attacked by demonstrators, and even 'destroyed'."

The official Yugoslav news agency reported 10,000 people attended a mass meeting tonight at Koper, in the Trieste zone B. They heard Mr Boris Kruljger, a member of the Yugoslav Government, say that "there will be no peace in this part of Europe" if the decision on

Trieste were enforced, Tanjug said.

"Yugoslavia has taken all measures necessary to prevent the Anglo-American decision on Trieste being implemented," Mr Kruljger was reported to have told cheering crowds.

The news agency also quoted the speaker as saying that Italy and Yugoslavia would be on an equal footing "only when the frontier between them is on the Tagliamento and when the Yugoslav border embraces all villages and regions inhabited by Slovenes."

(The Tagliamento is a river well inside Italy; and at its mouth is about 40 miles west of Trieste.)

We do not demand a rectification of the frontier with Italy, but, if there is talk about equality, we must raise the question of our frontier," Mr Kruljger was reported to have said.

THE ATLANTIC PACT

Referring to Italian press speculations whether the Atlantic Pact would be put into operation if Yugoslavia resisted, Mr Kruljger said: "If the Atlantic Pact is a real defence pact for the nations of Europe, they will have to protest against the decision of the United States and Britain."

"In that case, its members would have to raise the question of the further membership of Italy in the Atlantic Pact."

The Yugoslav Communist newspaper, Borba, said the Anglo-American decision to return Trieste City to Italy was an example of the dictation of the big Powers to small Powers which was reminiscent of Munich.

Borba called on the big Powers to stop and think of the consequences which their action would have on the reputation of the diplomacy of great Powers all over the world.

"Yugoslavia and the majority of small and medium-sized States would no longer permit

the great Powers to decide their fate without their agreement."

The question of prestige had already become the principal obstacle to prevent a solution of the situation caused by the Anglo-American decision, the newspaper added. "But stubborn insistence on an unjust decision will bring an even fuller loss of prestige in many parts of the world, and will cause even greater bitterness among the citizens of Yugoslavia," it warned.—Reuter.

KEEP CALM, APPEAL

Trieste, Oct. 13. Pro-Italian newspapers here today called on the people of Trieste to remain calm as the city tensed to meet a big demonstration scheduled for tomorrow by Yugoslavs from all over the Anglo-American zone.

The meeting was called by parties formed largely of Slav who supported Yugoslavia, and was in answer to a small pro-Italian procession by high school students here yesterday.

Police by late tonight had not yet announced whether or not they would permit the demonstration. If it does take place—with or without police permission—observers believe there will be a clash between Italian supporters and the fewer Yugoslav supporters.

The city's population, nervous after President Tito's threat that his troops would march into zone "A" if Italian forces took over, were asked by the pro-Italian newspapers today to ignore "alarmist propaganda."

"Alarm is unjustified," the Giornale di Trieste said in a "reply to Yugoslav propaganda" today.

"We must remember that Italian armed forces have taken all measures necessary to meet any emergency," the newspaper said.

Fifteen Yugoslav corvettes and two sloops were anchored off Capodistria, a promontory in Yugoslav zone B, just south of the Anglo-American zone. It was reliably reported on Sunday. They were said to be still there today.

Radio Trieste tonight broadcast a message from the Allied Military Government Commander General Sir John Winterston, banning all political meetings and processions.

The message said: "In the interests of the people of Trieste and zone A, the Commander of the zone believes that it is now the moment to suspend temporarily the concession authorising meetings, processions and demonstrations on the part of political associations and parties."—Reuter.

WILL RESIST

Washington, Oct. 13. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr Koca Popovic, said today after an hour-long talk with the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, that his Government would "resist with all means" an "American-British (Could be black page, Oct. 13)

Big 3 Meeting Called

Churchill Proposal To Be Discussed

London, Oct. 13.

The Big Three Western Foreign Ministers are to meet here this weekend at which Britain is expected to seek American and French support for highest level talks with Russia.

Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, first made the proposal for heads of state of Russia and the Three Big Western powers to meet on world problems last May and revived it on Saturday.

Announcing the Foreign Ministers meeting tonight, the Foreign Office said the British Foreign Secretary had invited Mr John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, "to discuss problems of common interest."

The talks will take place on Friday and Saturday. They will give high priority to Trieste following President Tito's threat to march into zone "A" if Italian troops take over from the Anglo-American forces.

MAIN OBJECT

The main object of the meeting, which Mr Anthony Eden proposed, before the Anglo-American decision to quit Trieste was announced, is to review and plan future Western strategy in trying to reach a settlement with Eastern European countries and People's China.

High in this category will come the proposed conference to solve the post-armistice Korean problem. The United Nations countries with forces in Korea have now agreed that the United States should hold a preliminary conference with People's China at Pannumjion on October 26.

This will negotiate the timing and place of the full Korean political conference and exchange views on its composition. On European problems, the Ministers will first approve the text of the new Western note to Russia. The draft, which has been drawn up by Western experts here, is expected to renew the Big Three invitation to Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to a conference on Germany and Austria at Lugano, Switzerland, probably around November 9.—Reuter.

LEAVES TODAY

Washington, Oct. 13. The United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, will leave Washington airport for London tomorrow night for a big three conference with the foreign ministers of Britain and France, a State Department spokesman said today.

He will take with him only two advisers—Mr Douglas MacArthur, the State Department's Counselor, and nephew of General MacArthur, and Mr Robert Bowie, head of the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department.

Mr Dulles was expected to arrive in London on Thursday. He is due to return to the United States on Sunday without visiting any other points in Europe.—Reuter.

Strange Object Sighted

Teheran, Oct. 13.

A metal-like object, sighted over three towns in northwest Persia over the weekend, has caused widespread speculation here, authoritative sources said today.

The object was seen travelling at high speed to the northeast and is reported to have blown up just west of Hamadan, about half way between Teheran and the Iraq border, the sources said.

Army units may be sent out to search the neighbouring mountainous area for fragments of the mysterious missile so as to trace its origin.

One account said the flying object had a brilliant head and a curving tail of flame.—Reuter.

Wonderful Recovery



Smiling happily, Ginette Cohen, the six-year-old girl who was shot in the head in Egypt, and was flown to England for an operation, leaves hospital with her parents Mr and Mrs Victor Cohen, after a remarkable and rapid recovery.—London Express.

Important Mau Mau Trial Opens

Nairobi, Oct. 13.

Two young Kikuyus were charged before the Supreme Court here today with "conspiring to assist Mau Mau" in what was described by the Crown as the "most important Mau Mau trial since Kapenguria."

The prosecution said the two Kikuyus—Kirio, son of Gitumu, and Kamau, son of Gatama—were members of the Mau Mau Central Committee.

"We say these men are part of the General Staff of the terrorist organisation who make operations in the forests possible," the Crown Counsel said.

One witness, who admitted having taken the Mau Mau oath, described today a meeting where subscriptions were handed over and where, as everyone stood facing Mount Kenya, Kirio led them in the prayer "that God should grant us powers to get Europeans out of our country and leave the country for ourselves."

The Kenya Legislature tonight debated a motion by member S. V. Cooke criticising the Government's handling of the emergency.

Stating his motion was one of "no confidence," Mr Cooke complained that operations against Mau Mau were not being conducted "with the necessary vigour, determination, imagination and sense of urgency."

ARMY'S CLAIM

His complaint came on the heels of an Army Headquarters report that security forces had killed 100 Mau Mau terrorists and captured a further 108 in one of their most successful weeks since the Kenya emergency began.

Of the 108 terrorists captured, five were wounded, General Erskine's Headquarters said.

More than 1,800 Africans, were screened in the drive to clear Nairobi of anti-social elements, of which 1,100 of them were charged with various offences before magistrates' courts and over 800 were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and ordered to be repatriated to Kikuyu reserves.

Mr Michael Blundell, leader of the European-elected members, moved an amendment to Mr Cooke's motion, the main purpose of which was to urge the Colonial Secretary to allow greater powers of decision by the Kenya Government.

The majority of his colleagues, he said, could not support a motion of no confidence in the Government.

Alleged Murderess Laughs In Court

Sydney, Oct. 13.

63-year-old Mrs Caroline Grills, who has been accused of murdering three people, two of them relatives, and attempting to murder two others, laughed in court today when it was suggested that she had imprinted a jar of ginger with rat poison.

She appeared in the Central Criminal Court here today on one of the charges—that of attempting to murder with poison her totally blind sister-in-law, Mrs Eveline Lundberg, 69.

Mrs Grills, short and plump, also awaits trial on charges of murdering her stepmother, Mrs Christina Louise Adelaide Mickelson, 87 and Mrs Angelina Thomas, 63, a family friend.

She had been further charged in lower courts with murdering Mrs Mary Ann Mickelson, her brother's wife, and attempting to murder Mrs Christina Eveline Downey, 47, Mrs Lundberg's daughter.

Mrs Grills told the court today that she had taken some rat poison to the Lundbergs' home about five or six years ago, but denied putting it in any food or drink.

EXPLANATION

Mrs Grills said there was no thallium—a pest exterminator—or any other poison in her pocket when she visited Mrs Lundberg on April 2 last year and asked that she had not served her with a cup of tea on that day.

Asked to explain how one-eleventh of a grain of thallium sulphate was found in the pocket of the dress she was wearing that day, Mrs Grills said she had noted a rat in the backyard of her home after she had dressed to go out.

She said the poison got on her hand while she was preparing it with some bread. "I put my hand in my pocket for a handkerchief and that is the only thing I can explain," she added.

Mrs Grills, who told the court she took a jar of ginger to Mrs Lundberg last February, was asked by her counsel "did you ever taste the ginger in thallium or do you think it is with a hypodermic syringe?"

She replied with a laugh "Oh no."

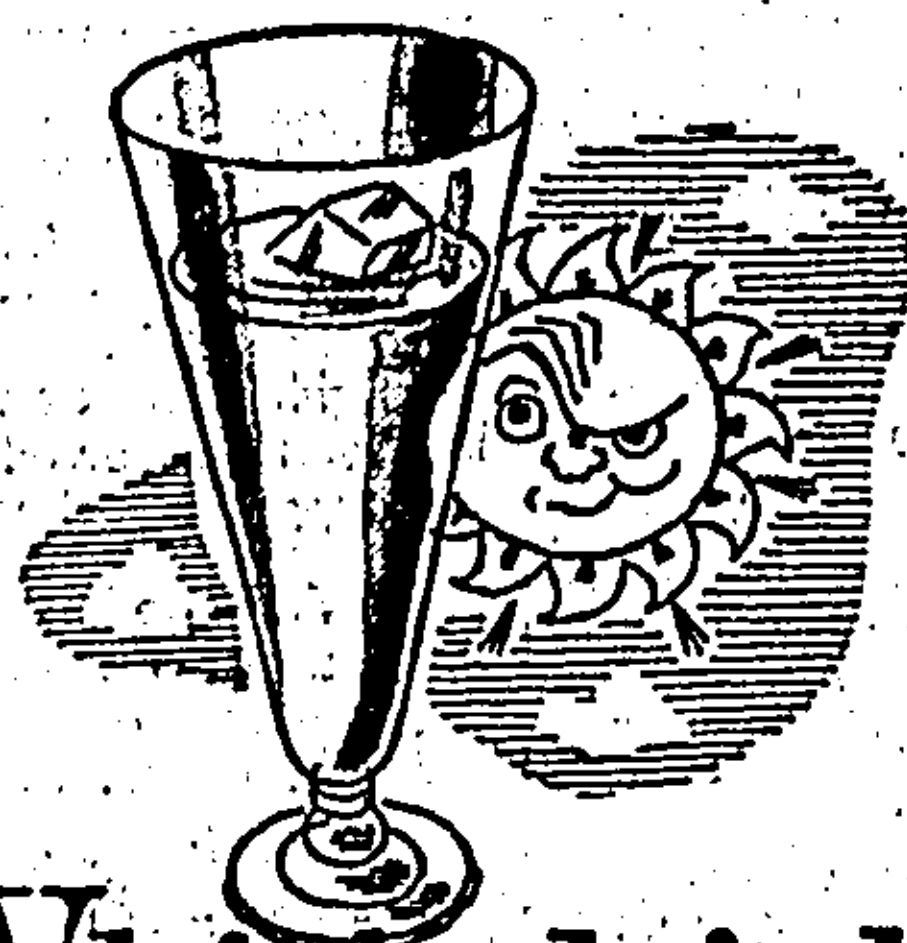
The trial was adjourned.—Reuter.

ALLEGED TRUCE VIOLATIONS

Pannumjion, Oct. 13.

The Communists filed nine minor truce violation charges against the United Nations today.

The Reds alleged that Allied aircraft crossed the truce line into Communist territory.—United Press.

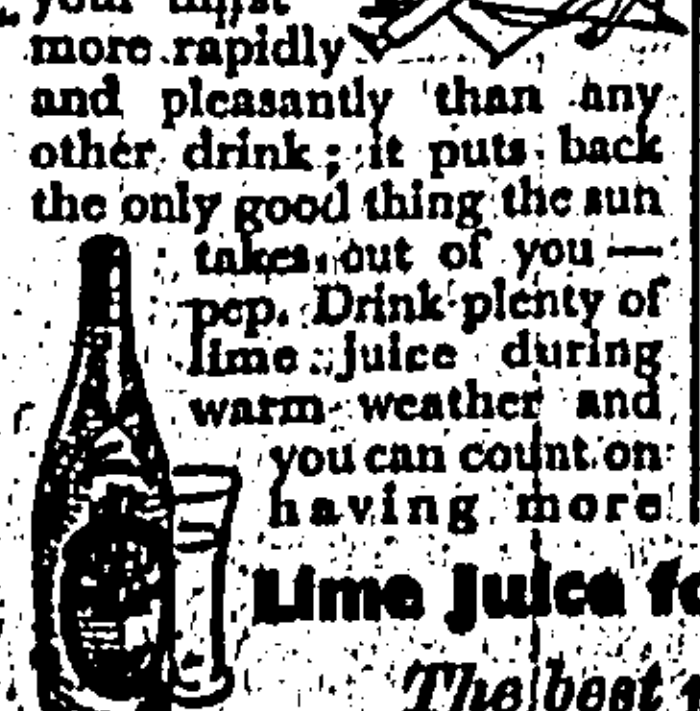


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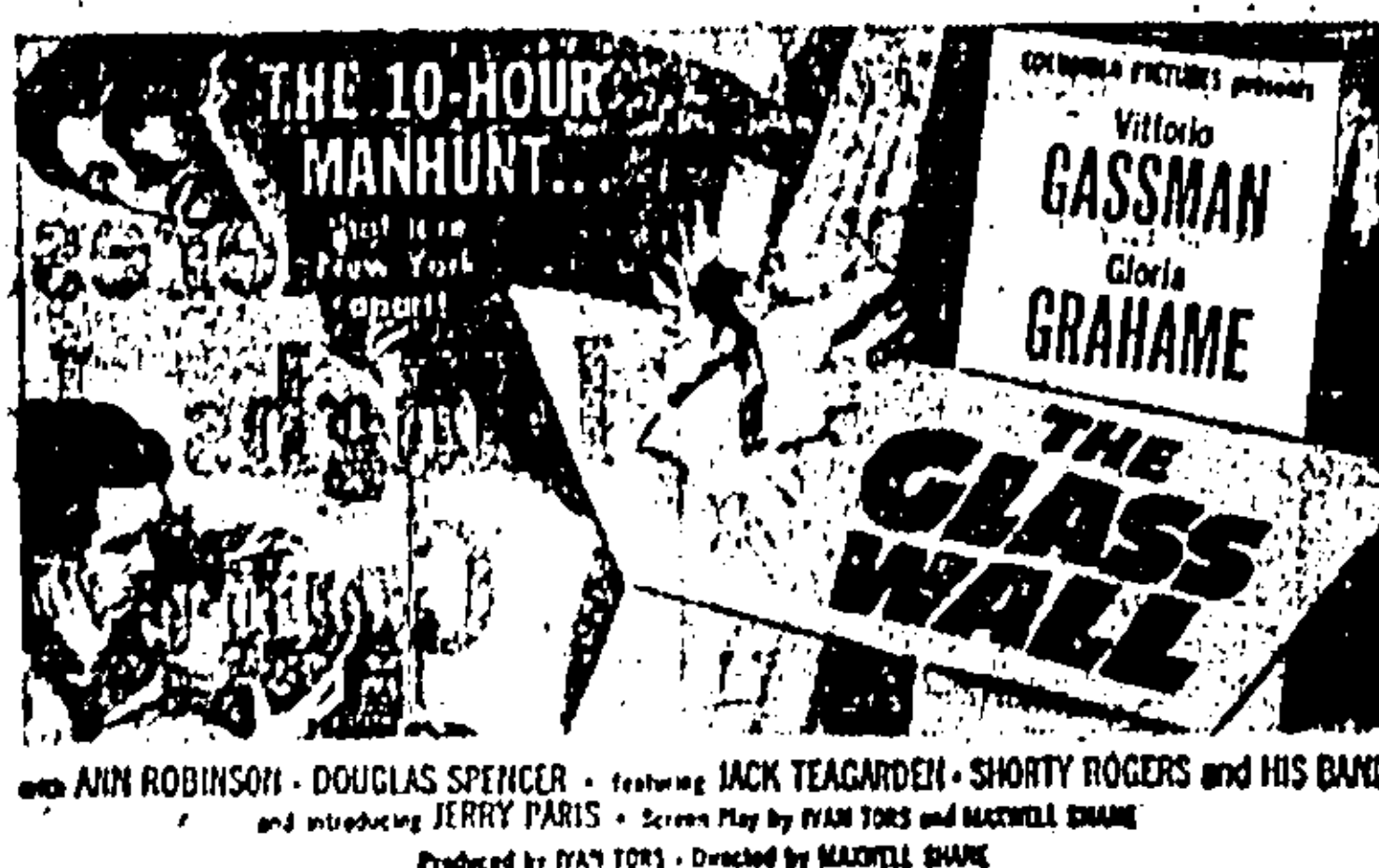


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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
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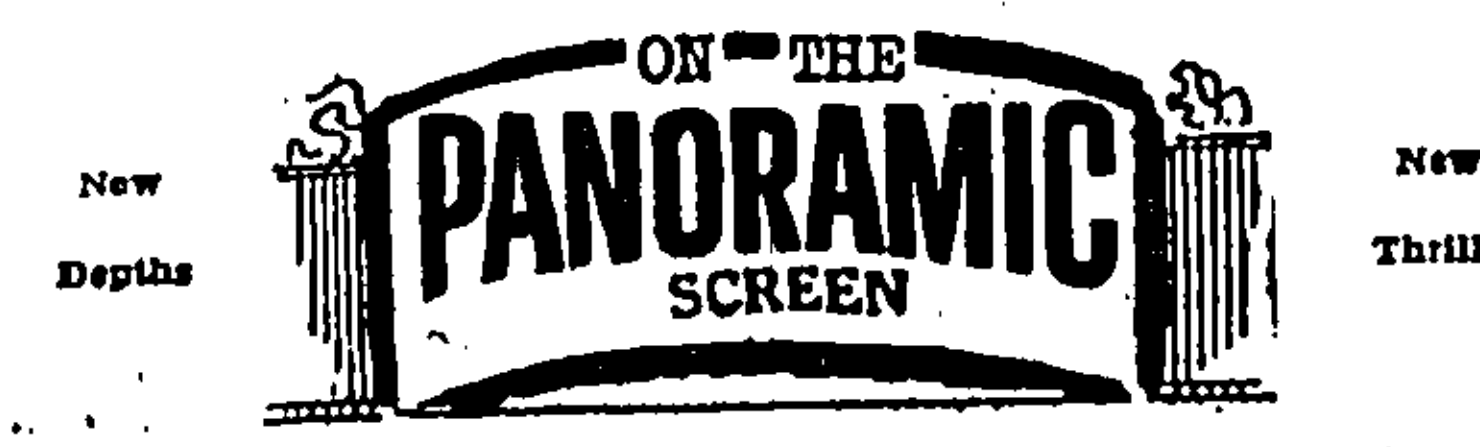


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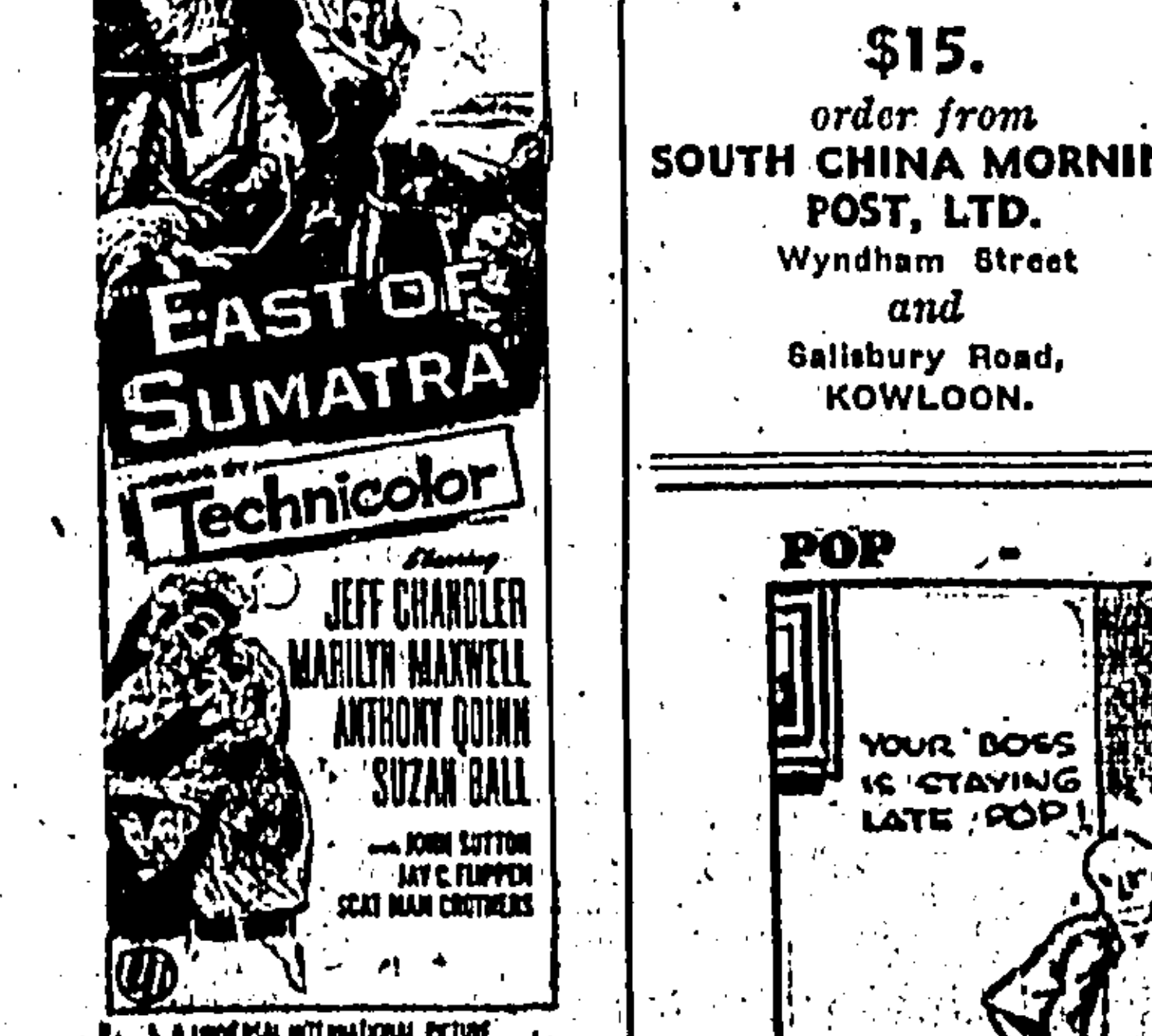
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The picture demonstrates the peasants rich harvest in
Now China, their happy life, beautiful & bright prospects!



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LEE-GREAT WORLD

FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Added: LATEST CAUMONT
BRITISH & U-J NEWS

Red China Paying High Price For Russian Aid

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

There are at least 80,000 Russian "advisers" in Communist China, according to the most accurate and conservative reports available. This is something that keeps Mao Tse-tung a bit unhappy, but there is not much he can do about it at the moment.

Ceylon's Cabinet Reshuffle

Colombo, Oct. 13.

Sir John Kotelawala, 67-year-old successor to Mr. Dudley Senanayake as Prime Minister of Ceylon, submitted the names of his new Cabinet to the Governor-General, Lord Soulbury, tonight.

The new Prime Minister, who took over when Mr. Senanayake, 41, resigned two days ago through ill-health, has made no radical changes in his general reshuffle of posts.

The main change is the creation of a Ministry of Housing which will have grouped with it social services, formerly attached to the Ministry of Labour.

Observers were not surprised at his move, which they regarded as a reflection of the increasing awareness of the housing shortage.

Sir John Kotelawala takes on three portfolios. Retaining the Transport and Works Ministry, which he held as Deputy Prime Minister, he follows Mr. Senanayake's practice of linking the Prime Minister's responsibilities with the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs.

One of the Ministerial changes involves an amendment to the country's constitution.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister of Food and Agriculture and leader of the Senate in the last Government, becomes the new Finance Minister.

To enable him to attend meetings of the Lower House of Parliament, the House of Representatives, the Constitution will have to be amended.

The Minister of Housing, Sir Kanthiah Vithianathan, who was permanent Secretary to the Defence and External Affairs Ministry, is to be appointed to the Upper House, the Senate.

He is the only new addition to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

STRANGE CASE OF POISONING

Palma, Majorca, Oct. 13.

Twenty-five people taken ill near here after drinking food wine were found to be suffering from lead poisoning.

Doctors and sanitary inspectors found that the four taverns in the little town of Sineu which sold the wine used it by running it through tubes in refrigerators normally used for water.

Apparently the wine reacted on the lead tubes causing small particles of the metal to break away and be carried away with it.—China Mail Special.

The Chinese Communists have not yet been able to break away from the Russians who supported them from the beginning.

Always anti-foreign, Mao does not particularly like the Russians and is very suspicious about Moscow's real intentions.

"The thing probably worries Mao the most," one Asian diplomat told the United Press, "is that he probably has a pretty good idea about Russian aims and hates to admit it to himself."

Recent intelligence reports coming out of Communist China all in some "holes" in the current picture of Russian activities there.

For one thing, some of the recent strikes have been against these Russian "advisers" who are directing China's Sovietisation programme.

NOT CONVINCED
An intensive public relations programme has failed to convince the Chinese masses of the merits of Sino-Soviet friendship.

One of the biggest strikes took place in Chungking when Chinese workers doubted the wisdom of the technical advice offered by a Russian adviser. This one was so bad the Chinese Communists didn't try to hide it; it was even published in the official press.

According to the most conservative figures, there are at least 80,000 Russian advisers in China. There is reason to believe the number may be as high as 100,000.

They are "advising" the Chinese in such fields as legislation, finance, education, transportation, communication, agriculture, irrigation, industry, mining, trade and commerce, co-operative organisation, railroad and highway planning, designing, statistical work, publicity and broadcasting.

MATTER OF TIME?
There are indications that the Russians are going to it that China's future is shaped so she will be dependent on Russia and will not be able to challenge Moscow's power.

Russia is so doing it that China's industrial might is kept secondary to that of the Soviet Union.

Schools and universities also are getting their share of advice. The educational system is being Sovietized.

Text books are being replaced with Russian books or Chinese translations. Russian teaching methods are "being employed." Teachers are being "re-trained."

The Chinese are a proud and thinking people. Some anti-Communist quarters believe it will be only a matter of time until they revolt against the overbearing outside interference in their internal affairs.

Certainly, all agree, Mao and the Chinese people are paying a high price for the aid, friendship and advice they are getting from the Russians.—United Press.

Trade Talks Begin

Colombo, Oct. 13.

A Burmese Government trade delegation, which arrived here yesterday, began talks with Ceylon officials today. Burma wants Ceylon to buy her cotton, teak, silver and pulses. In return she would buy tea, copra and cocoa from Ceylon.—Reuter.

Churchill To Visit Bonn

Bonn, Oct. 13.

Professor Walter Hallstein, the West German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the Press tonight that Sir Winston Churchill would come to Bonn on an official visit before the end of the year.

The visit, he indicated, would be in compliance with the promise made by Sir Winston to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer when the latter visited him in London earlier this year.

Sources close to the Foreign Ministry said that the competent German and British officials had already got "in touch" to discuss the date when the visit could take place. However, a spokesman of the British High Commission said that any talk about the British Prime Minister's visit so far was pure speculation.—France-Press.

Community Centre Teaches Colonials Domestic Science

New arrivals from the Colonies will be able to study up-to-the-minute methods of running a home at London's first Tropical Community Development Centre, just opened.

For the subjects to be taught there, in eight-week courses, include cookery, dressmaking, child welfare, hygiene and interior decoration—none of which are dealt with at British universities or by the British Council.

Londoners To Get A New Daily

London, Oct. 13.

The Recorder, London's first new daily newspaper since the Daily Herald was launched in 1912 (apart from the Communist Daily Worker), is due to appear on October 27.

Former Sunday Dispatch Editor W. J. (Bill) Brittain will see the fulfillment of his ambition when he seeks to prove that you do not need £2,000,000 to start a new national morning paper.

The Recorder, which will sell at 2d, "will be the newspaper of the man of achievement and his family; a complete newspaper plus something else," said Mr Brittain in a statement.

"Neither Lord Beaverbrook nor any other press lord has any connection, financial or otherwise, with the Recorder," he added.

Mr Brittain is to be the Editor-in-Chief, with Mr Emrys Jones, one of his former Sunday Dispatch colleagues, as associate editor.

Mr Brittain, who was Editor of the Sunday Dispatch at 28, said that with a circulation of 100,000 the paper will show a profit. For the first six months distribution "will be limited to London and the counties bordering on London. Then it will be extended to cover the whole of the British Isles when it is hoped circulation will reach the 500,000 mark."

The Recorder now is published as a weekly.—United Press.

Veteran Flier Gives Warning

Hove, Oct. 13.

Lord Balfour of Inchrye, veteran airman and former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air, said tonight that the next war could be lost from the air within hours of its outbreak.

"Let there be no comforting or wishful thinking that the task of intercepting hostile bombers has been substantially solved by development of intercepting radio-directed rocket missiles," he added.

"These scientific developments may increase the percentage of successful enemy bomber interceptions. But some bombers would always get through."

"The damage the individual bomber could do with 1944 explosive power is like a scratch on the surface compared to the devastation that an accurately delivered atomic bomb would cause."—Reuter.

The Director of the Centre is Miss Margaret Stewart, who has spent fifteen years with Jamaica's Y.W.C.A., and Social Welfare Commission, and three years in West Africa studying community development.

The students—both men and women—will, however, not merely attend lectures. They will also make "observation tours" through the countryside and view homes, community development and welfare institutions which have already proved their worth.

"Five overseas visitors, quick off the mark, have already enrolled."

Two are from the Gold Coast—which provided the first name on the list—two from Uganda and one from Nigeria.

The Centre's opening ceremony was itself a colourful occasion. Conducted by Sir Hartley Shawcross, former Socialist Attorney General, it was attended by Colonial visitors, foreign ambassadors, representatives from the Colonial Office, the British Council and the women's associations who have helped organise the scheme.

GREAT CHALLENGE
Sir Hartley, in his address, declared that the great challenge of this age and generation was "to bring the people of the vast underdeveloped territories of the globe's population—towards a full share and partnership in civilisation and prosperity we now enjoy."

He continued: "Partly the challenge must be met through Governmental and international agencies; partly through the voluntary services and contact of individuals."

It was not a question of official action and monetary aid alone, he explained. The human contact of those aware of more enlightened arrangements with people still living in primitive conditions was vitally important.

"That is where, in an unpretentious but warm and human way," he concluded, "this Centre can be of practical value. It will enable those who come here to understand how we organise our health, literacy, child-welfare and housing, and so to help in the adaptation of methods appropriate in the tropical countries."

European Union Problems

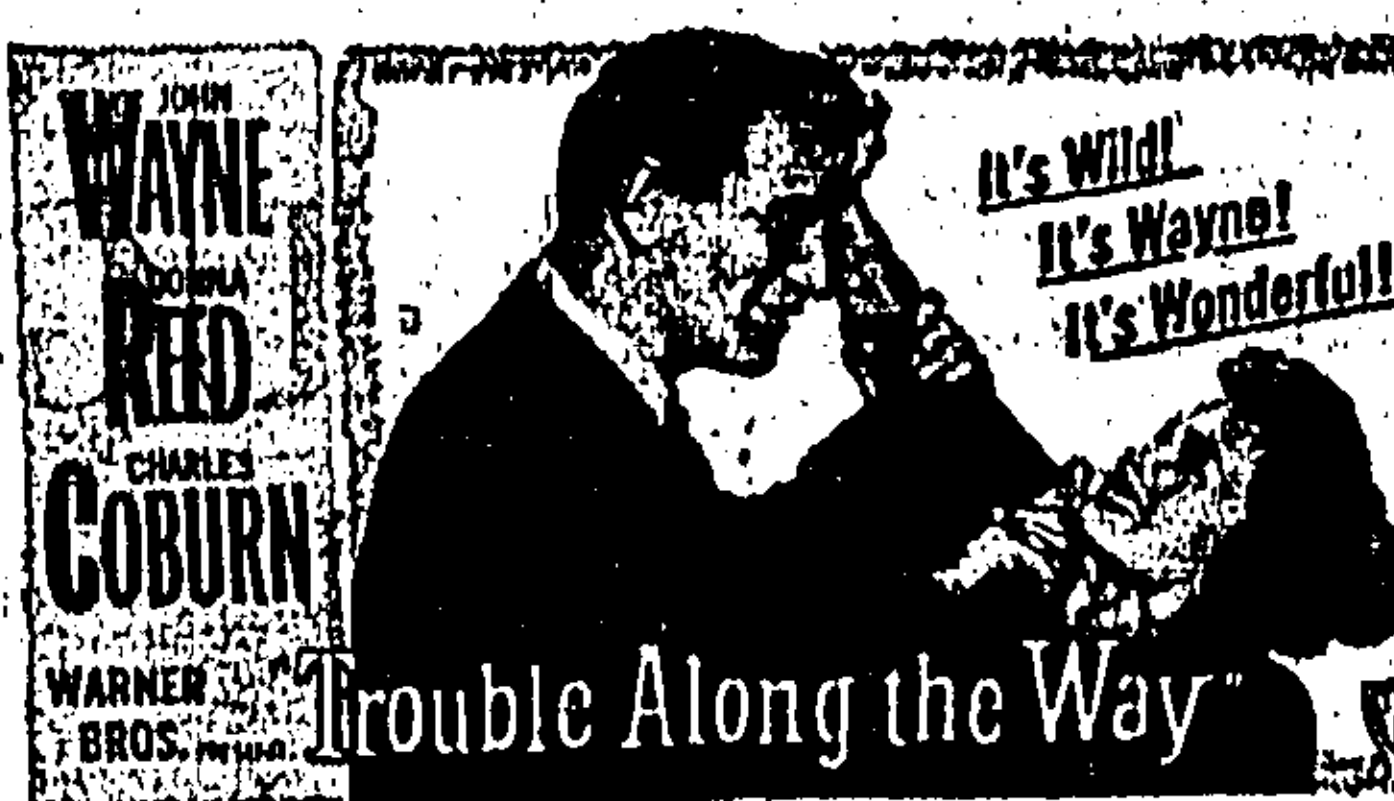
Rome, Oct. 13.

Professor Arnold Toynbee, the British historian, and M. Robert Schuman, a former French Foreign Minister, will take part in a round-table conference here this week on the spiritual problems of European union.

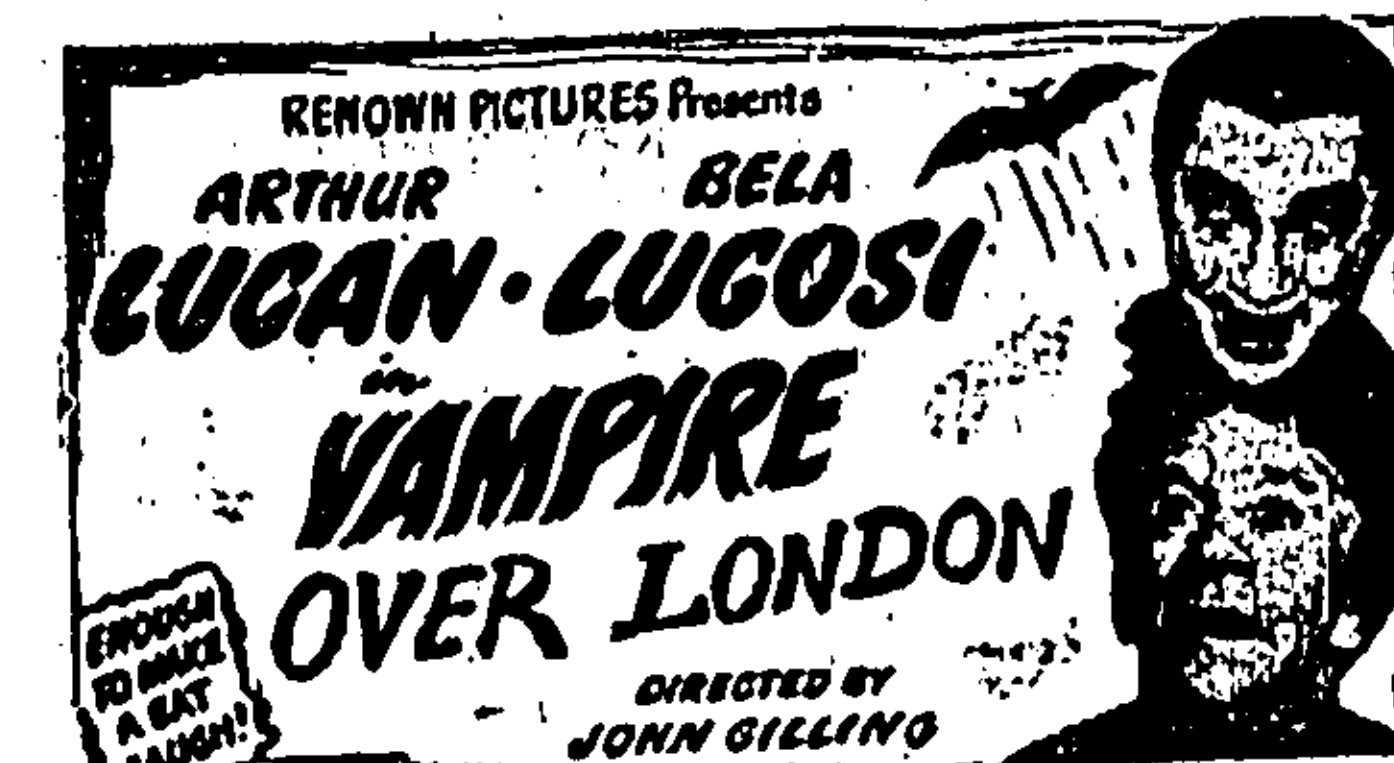
The conference, starting today, will take place under the auspices of the Italian Government. It will last four days. President Luigi Einaudi of Italy is expected to preside over the last public session of the conference next Friday, to be addressed by Signor Giuseppe Pella, the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



COMMENCING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



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TO-DAY ONLY
MAJESTIC
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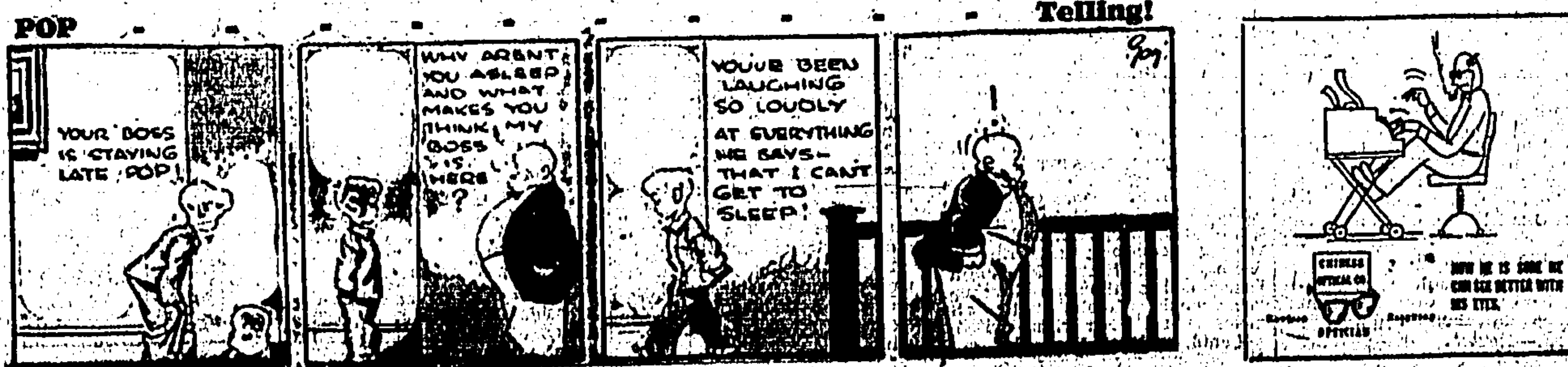
LEE-PRINCESS

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The SAGA of ANATAHAN
NARRATION IN ENGLISH
JOSEF VON STERNBERG



Western Foreign Ministers To Discuss Allied Note To The Soviet

Coroner's Findings At Devon Inquest

Duke's Death Was Accidental

Tavistock, Oct. 13. The twelfth Duke of Bedford, who was found dead on his 16,000-acre estate near here on Sunday with gunshot wounds in his head, died accidentally, a Coroner decided today.

At the inquest today, an estate worker, William Henry Jordan, said he was stumbling through dense undergrowth when he found the Duke's body. It was caught in bushes on a 45-degree slope.

Soldiers, naval frogmen and the Duke's employees scoured the estate for two days when the Duke was reported missing after straggling from his mansion with a twelve-bore shotgun to shoot hawks and cormorants.

Lord Hugh Hastings Russell, the Duke's younger son, was questioned about how his father negotiated steep slopes when he was out shooting.

He said: "It was almost a family joke that he rarely walked down a steep slope. He sat down and slid."

A Police Superintendent said the gun was lying across the Duke's chest. The safety catch was in the firing position and the right barrel had been fired.

The Coroner said there was nothing to indicate that the Duke died otherwise than as a result of an accident.

While the inquest was being held, the late Duke's 36-year-old elder son arrived in London by air from South Africa.

"This tragedy has been a terrible shock. I have not been able to think things out," he said.

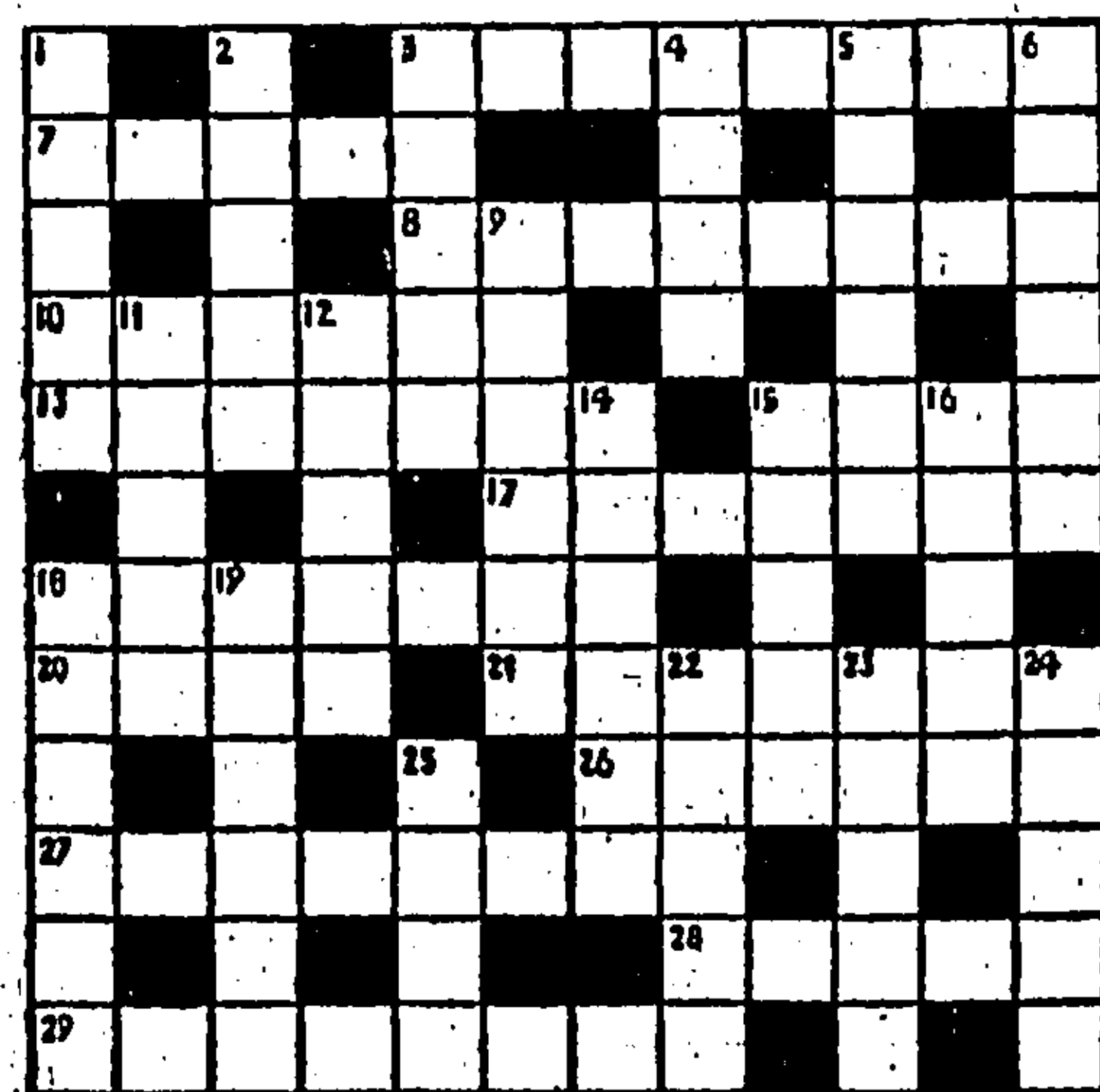
His wife stayed at their home in Daljoseph, 40 miles from Capelton.—Reuter.

THE BURGLARS' PREFERENCE

Cologne, Oct. 13. Ready-to-wear suits and textiles are the most popular items with German burglars these days, the National Association of Insurance Companies reported.

Few articles are taken which cannot be disposed of quickly. Most robbed cities last year were Hamburg, Munich, and Cologne with an average loss of 10,000 marks (£350 sterling) per incident.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Functioned (8).
 - Slip (5).
 - Cowards (8).
 - Worships (6).
 - Feeling of guilt (7).
 - Violent wind (4).
 - Lured (7).
 - Keeps back (7).
 - Spoken (4).
 - Fabrica (7).
 - Piece let in (6).
 - Unvaried sound (8).
 - Reinforcement (6).
 - Small animal (8).
- DOWN**
- Exclude (5).
 - Horse attendant (5).
 - Command (5).
 - Scold (4).
 - Awkward customer (6).
 - Hurled (6).
 - Agony (6).
 - Postpone (5).
 - Royal (5).
 - Flag (6).
 - Summies (5).
 - Assembly (5).
 - Fated (6).
 - Leatherworker (6).
 - Undressed kid (5).
 - Normal (5).
 - Express (5).
 - German name (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Stream, 5 Rains, 8 Noddy, 10 Cured, 11 Miles, 12 Ugly, 13 Docks, 16 Mole, 18 Scared, 20 Rice, 22 Calm, 23 Atlas, 25 Torso, 26 Slighter, 27 Erred, 28 Oless, 29 Settles. Down: 1 Singular, 2 Rhythmic, 3 Atom, 4 Monitor, 6 Recount, 8 Amuses, 9 Speak, 14 Straight, 15 Submerge, 16 Masters, 17 Debauch, 19 Cakes, 21 Time, 22 Rain.

Washington, Oct. 13. United States officials are warning the press not to expect any "world-shaking" decision at this week-end's conference of Western Foreign Ministers and are denying that it has any "emergency" character.

Rarely, however, has a Foreign Ministers' conference been arranged at such short notice.

There has been a long-standing suggestion from the United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, for a Foreign Ministers' meeting after the return of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, from his convalescence.

ARBITRARY ACTION BY RUSSIANS

Vienna, Oct. 13. Austrian authorities have protested to the Soviet Command in Vienna against alleged interference in Austrian internal affairs.

The Interior Minister, Herr Oskar Helmer, reported at a Cabinet meeting today that the Soviet authorities without asking Austrian approval had ordered 38 Austrian police officials from a police district in the Soviet sector to serve as security officers for the Congress of the Soviet-supported World Federation of Trade Unions now being held in Vienna.

The Vienna Police Commissioner, who had not been informed of the order, protested.

Herr Helmer said Soviet authorities had ordered the police districts in their sector to allow foreign congress delegates to stay in hotels without being reported to the police or having their names entered in hotel books.

This order offended against the city laws, Herr Helmer said.

The Soviet Deputy Commander has promised to rectify the matter, he added.

More than 700 delegates from all parts of the world have arrived here for the congress with entry visas. They came either by air and landed at Soviet zone airfields or by Soviet military trains, which are beyond Austrian border controls.—Reuter.

Duchess Keeps A Promise

Liverpool, Oct. 13. The Duchess of Kent today fulfilled a promise made in Malaya earlier this year by visiting the young students at the Malayan Government Teachers' Training College at Kirby, near Liverpool.

The Duchess was accompanied by her daughter, 16-year-old Princess Alexandra.—China Mail Special.

Morocco No Threat To Peace

United Nations, Oct. 13. The United States delegate to the United Nations, Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, said today that the Morocco issue did not present a threat to peace and that the United Nations were not equipped to stand as a judge concerning the claims of either side.

The American delegate was speaking at the afternoon session of the Political Committee.

He hoped France and Morocco would co-operate on the path leading to self-government of the Moroccan people and he added that the Assembly should do nothing which might bring confusion and disorder.

He urged the Assembly to strive to create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful solution of the Moroccan question and praised the recent statement on the question by the French delegate, Mr Maurice Schumann, as being encouraging. Earlier, the Czechoslovak delegate had supported the Arab-African proposal recommending that Morocco should become independent within five years.—France-Press.

Judgment Is Reserved

Belfast, Oct. 13. Lord McDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, today reserved judgment in the Princess Victoria shipwreck appeal before the Belfast High Court.

Lord McDermott said he would take some time to consider the matter before reaching a decision. The result is expected in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The Princess Victoria sank between Northern Ireland and Scotland last January with the loss of 133 lives.

The British Transport Commission, as owners, and Captain J. D. Reed, as manager, appealed against the inquiry's findings that the Princess Victoria was unseaworthy. Their contention was that exceptional sea conditions and not unseaworthiness caused the disaster.—Reuter.

Washington Asked To Discontinue Trade Restrictions

Geneva, Oct. 13. The eighth session of the 33-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has adopted a resolution calling on the United States to discontinue its restrictions on imports of dairy products.

There were 32 votes in favour and none against. The United States abstained from voting.

The resolution followed the general discussion in which many delegations severely criticized America for her import restrictions.

It requests "the United States Government to report before the ninth session on the action which it has taken."

It also authorizes the Netherlands Government to retaliate against the United States by limiting its imports of American wheat for 1954 to 50,000 tons—a reduction of about 12,000 to 18,000 tons.

The resolution finally recommends the United States "have regard to the harmful effects on international trade of the United States' trade restrictions."

But the proposal of Mr Eden for this week-end meeting was made only last week-end, and on some subjects, at least, the Foreign Ministers will have to base their discussion on the day-to-day exchanges between lesser officials rather than on the carefully-prepared type of agenda and working papers which usually smooth the way for such conferences.

Officials of the three powers, however, are understood to have completed a draft reply for the approval of the Ministers of a note to the Soviet Union on the proposed conference to discuss the German question.

This draft is believed to set aside, at least for the present, a Soviet counter-proposal for a Big Five conference with Communist Chinese representation to discuss world tensions generally.

It is also believed to reiterate the original Western proposal for a Soviet-Western Foreign Ministers' conference at Lugano, Switzerland, to discuss arrangements for all-German elections as the first step towards the negotiation of a German peace settlement.

TRIESTE URGENCY

The Foreign Ministers may now suggest a date in November for the Lugano conference, it is believed here.

A greater urgency is for tripartite discussion on the Trieste crisis because of last week's decision by Britain and the United States to hand over the occupied zone "A" despite Yugoslav protests.

The British and United States Foreign Ministers have to agree upon a reply to a sternly-worded Yugoslav note received yesterday, asking for four-point talks between Britain, the United States, Yugoslavia and Italy before zone "A" is transferred to Italy.

The need for Western consultations was increased today by Soviet intervention in the dispute.

The Soviet Union has denounced the Anglo-American proposal regarding zone "A" as a breach of the Italian peace treaty of 1947 and has asked for further complications to the situation by demanding that the United Nations Security Council make efforts to set up an international administration for Trieste and appoint a Governor.

NO INDICATION

Neither the Yugoslav nor the Anglo-American side in this dispute has welcomed the Soviet intervention, but it is felt here that it makes it even more urgent that the great powers should reach an agreed policy in this field.

There is as yet no indication of any weakening in the determination of Britain and the United States to go ahead with the removal of their troops from zone "A" although no date has been fixed for it to begin.

It now appears impossible for the Korean political conference to meet by October 28, as prescribed in the Korean armistice agreement.

The United States and its Allies in the Korean war yesterday agreed that a United States representative should meet on October 28 at Panmunjom with a Communist representative to discuss a time and place for the political conference and exchange views but not to reach decisions, about the political composition of the conference.

China Mail Special.

Korean Children Are Not Amused



Not a prison camp scene, as a first glance would imply, but a group of Korean children crowding up to the barbed wire fence enclosing the Canadian Field Dressing Station during a show for troops there by a unit of Combined Services Entertainment, now touring Korea. Judging by the expressions on their faces, these children are NOT amused.—Express Photo.

New Lord Mayor Of London Creates Record

Boys at school dream of what they would like to be, but most find their life's work forced into entirely different channels.

Noel Vansittart Bowater never had any doubts. While he played cricket enthusiastically on Rugby's playing fields, it was a foregone conclusion that he would follow his father into the family business of paper making.

But he had never imagined, he says, that as Sir Noel he would one day be Lord Mayor of London. His election to that distinguished office has just taken place. And he creates a record. The Bowaters are the first family to provide three Lord Mayors of London, for Sir Noel's father and an uncle were similarly honoured.

Sir Noel's 80 years rest lightly on him. His youthful, alert figure tells of his keen interest in outdoor sports and country life. He plays golf and tennis, raises sheep on his moorland farm on Exmoor. He goes shooting whenever he has time.

But this is not often, for his life is fully enough occupied as a paper king. He heads the firm of Bowater's Sales, brother company of the Bowater Paper Corporation, whose drums of newprint are a familiar sight throughout the world's printing presses.

His first taste of business, just before the first World War, was in the original firm of W. Bowater and Sons Limited, which his grandfather founded in the north of England as a paper sales organisation.

IN HIS BLOOD

Sir Noel found that selling was in his blood. By 1920 he wanted to extend the firm's activities in the export field. This he achieved with shares placed on the public market, and the introduction of paper manufacturing to the business.

Against heavy competition then in the paper world, he concentrated on overseas sales. As a pioneer British paper exporter, his travels took him to Newfoundland, South Africa, Australia, Scandinavia and India.

The nearest he got to Japan was a visit to China, immediately before World War 2. Particularly keen to open up the Far Eastern market, he started branches of the business in China, Malaya and Java.

At his modern, but modest, home in Surrey, he rarely relaxes from his City interests. Visitors frequently find him reading through business papers while the radio drones on unnoticed in the background.

FIRST PROMISE

Allied to the exacting personal business life, he leads the keenest interest in the traditional and public aspect of City business. He has been a member for many years of the Vintners Company, a guild of wine merchants dating from the Middle Ages, but now a fashionable business man's club.

Sir Noel's appearance at his election as Lord Mayor was all that could be desired of the typical City business man—slim, distinguished looking, with greying hair and a carefully trimmed moustache.

His clothes were suitably quiet—high, white double collar and pearl pin in grey tie, with a grey suit.

His first promise as Mayor, to concentrate on rebuilding bombed areas of the City, was nicely calculated to please the City. For it wants, above all, to be reminded that it is recovering from the ravages of war.

London, Oct. 13. New textile mills, expected to produce the largest volume in the world, are being built in the Soviet Union, a Radio Moscow broadcast monitored here said.

The mills would increase the annual output of textiles in Russia by 1,000,000,000 metres and are designed to produce mainly high quality velvets, flannel, etc. Radio Moscow added.—United Press.

McCarthy Said To Be On To Something Big

Washington, Oct. 13. The United States Defense Secretary, Mr Charles Wilson, said today that the Senate Sub-Committee of Inquiry headed by Senator McCarthy was now concerned with a matter "more important than just a leak in the security services."

The Sub-Committee was now in session and was considering any activities at the Fort Monmouth communications centre. Mr Wilson considered the inquiry to be very important.

On Monday, Senator McCarthy claimed that his committee was dealing with "extremely dangerous spying."

It was learned there that six employees of the Department of State had been suspended for security reasons. No other details were given.—France-Press.

Boy's Whistling Is Cause Of Razor Attack

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 13. A schoolboy's student whistling on a bus led to a razor attack in which the bus driver was severely wounded and taken to hospital.

The trouble started when the 14-year-old boy boarded the bus with his uncle and started to whistle. Passengers with what some of them termed a "screw-like sound."

Passengers protested without result until the driver could bear it no longer. He stopped the bus and asked the boy to keep quiet.

The boy's uncle then pulled out a razor and attacked the driver.—China Mail Special.

Okazaki's Mission To Rangoon Proves Fruitless

Rangoon, Oct. 13. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Katsuo Okazaki, said tonight that no concrete understanding had been reached with the Burmese Government on the question of a bilateral peace treaty and reparations.

Speaking to the press on the eve of his departure from Burma, Mr Okazaki said this was partly due to the shortness of his stay. He hoped that an agreement would be reached in the near future.

The Foreign Minister said that, during his visit, he had many opportunities to discuss problems of mutual interest to both countries.

Discussions had been most beneficial for the future solution of these problems, he said.

Views on a bilateral peace treaty had been exchanged with Burmese officials on a technical level. There had been a frank and cordial exchange of views on the subject of reparations which would be dealt with in the peace treaty.

Mr Okazaki revealed that no specific figure had been mentioned on either side and he understood that the Burmese Government was favourably disposed towards the question of reparations.

The statement concluded by expressing the hope that differences would soon be ironed out and normal relations established between Japan and Burma.—France-Press.

Indonesia Protests In U.N.

Sovereignty Issue

New York, Oct. 13. Indonesia today protested against the assumption by the Netherlands of sovereignty of Irian (Western New Guinea) which, it claimed, was part of Indonesian territory.

The protest was made in the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations by Dr Lullu Roessad, who said that Irian could be no means be considered as a non-self governing territory under Dutch sovereignty.

"Any delegation cannot agree on historical, political and legal grounds that Irian be listed as a non-self governing territory," said Dr Roessad.

"Irian belongs to Indonesia—the former Dutch East Indies—and is indeed beyond question. It is part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and therefore, not a non-self governing territory under Dutch sovereignty."

Dr Roessad said that the Indonesian delegation was fully aware that, in violation of the Charter, the Netherlands was seeking "by all means to continue its hold on Irian and to extract it from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia."

Dr C.W.A. Schuurmann of the Netherlands regretted Indonesia's protest.

He claimed that it was incontestable under the terms of the Charter that the Netherlands administer Irian and the protest was therefore out of order.—Reuter.

Poodle Airlift Earns Dollars For Britain

The poodle, fast becoming one of the world's most popular dogs, is one of Britain's latest dollar earners.

As many as 20 of these valuable dogs are being flown to the U.S.A. each week by Clippers in a highly organised "poodle airlift."

For the 3,000 miles Strato-cruiser flight they are housed in special kennels which are placed in the forward luggage compartment, air conditioned and pressurised like the main passenger cabins.

One of the many exporters from Britain is Mrs Tyson, sister of Mrs Pearl Mesta, former U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg. Before returning home in a few weeks time she is sending some of the dogs to her Washington home, where she will open breeding kennels.

"The poodle is one of the most popular breeds in the United States," she said. "The British poodle is outstanding."

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"But I just want Gib. as a week-end change from bebop, baseball, and chewing gum..." London Express Service

The sort of notice Franco would like to see:

GIBRALTAR, Britain's historic base on the Mediterranean, which Franco says no longer possesses any real strategic value in British hands, has suddenly become the "joker" in the pack of cards which Franco and the U.S. are dealing one another.

At home Spain's General Franco faces considerable criticism of his action in finally signing the bases plus economic agreement with America. Despatches from Mexico quoting anti-Franco Spanish exiles there say that Franco has "sold out" and made Spain a colony of America. There is more restlessness at home about the deal.

The extremists in Franco's own party do not agree over it. And they grumble loudly about the economic pact. They complain that it will give America a "stranglehold" on Spain's management of her own affairs.

Behind this criticism is the Roman Catholic Church, strong in Spain. It, too, took a dim view of the new agreement.

Church dignitaries speak of America's "lax morals" and shake their heads over what they think may result when free-spending U.S. boys make whoopee among the senioritas.

In this situation Franco finds Gibraltar a sorely needed diversion. It is the rallying cry. And Franco thinks that in Gibraltar he may find a wedge to drive between Britain and U.S.

What a pity!

FRANCO looks back to recent diplomatic history—to Britain's row with Persia over Abadan, to Britain's disputes with Egypt.

American diplomacy in such cases has occasionally tended to display a lack of patience with the British point of view.

Washington has been apt to talk about "imperialism" and "colonial" tradition and to urge Britain to liquidate her former strategical bases.

This suits Franco's books perfectly. He, too, speaks of "imperialism." He spoke of it in his message to the 400 members of the Spanish Parliament—the Cortes.

Spain, he said, admires the bravery of Britain in the air and on the sea. But what a pity that Britain, still buffeted by outmoded imperialism, cannot listen to the reasonable Spanish proposals for a better world.

What a pity, also, he says, that Churchill paid no atten-

TO LET — A FORTRESS CALLED GIB.

By RENE MACCOLL

FRANCO being nominated for power by the army; (b) the Caudillo's official birthday; (c) the conclusion of the pact with America.

The crowd seemed to be mainly white-collar workers taking things easily and not roaring themselves as hoarse as they might have done but contenting themselves with waving handkerchiefs. But a group of Falange youths with banners and slogans gave the proper note of noisy dedication.

But it transpires that the whole thing is the work of a prankster.

A Lease...

WHAT about Gibraltar? Franco planned to try to persuade the United States to bring pressure on Britain for a big change in Gibraltar's status.

What Franco wants is for Britain to take a lease of Gibraltar—under the Spanish flag and with the British Governor-General abolished.

In fact, Gibraltar would then take its place with the U.S. bases now about to be granted.

FRANCO will tell the Americans to look at the map. Two of the big new U.S. bases will be at Cadiz and Cartagena, on the Mediterranean.

They are on each side of Gibraltar. What more logical, Franco will say, than that Gibraltar should be "brought into line" with the pattern of Cartagena and Cadiz?

'Handshake'

I MET Franco — with about 80,000 other people.

He was wearing the dress uniform of an Admiral of the Spanish Fleet. He came out on to the balcony of the huge Palace de Oriente, once the home of Spain's kings.

It was a holiday and the citizens had come along to celebrate "three" things: (a) the 17th anniversary of

When should a judge overlook the petitioner's offences in a divorce suit? Today's final article in the series **DIVORCE** and the **QUEEN'S PROCTOR** shows how liberality first began to creep into the courts—in a way that at the time seemed revolutionary.

Husband Who Came Back From The 'Dead'

A WITNESS before the recent Royal Commission on Divorce called the Queen's Proctor "a judicial snooper."

Whether the description is fair or not, it is easy enough to see how he came by it.

Paramount among his duties is that of bringing before the Court in proper cases any material facts which have been concealed by the petitioner.

The facts that a petitioner is most likely to conceal are those relating to his or her own sexual backslidings; and anyone whose business it is to pry into such matters is liable to be called a snooper—or worse.

The Divorce Court has always possessed the unfettered discretion to grant a decree of divorce to a petitioner notwithstanding his or her own matrimonial offences.

It is exercised nowadays with a degree of liberality that would have astonished Victorian judges. For this reason alone, perhaps, modern petitioners are, in the view of qualified observers, more candid in such affairs than were their predecessors.

They have been helped, too, along the path of truth by the law that in 1926 forbade the publication of newspaper reports of evidence given in the divorce courts, and, since 1930, by the introduction of the "discretion statement," that mysterious document which, taken from its sealed envelope at the trial, is never publicly read.

No such aids to frankness existed for Mrs. Hunter, in whose divorce suit the King's Proctor intervened in 1905.

Husband's 'Yes'

SHE had married in 1884 and gone with her husband to America. Three years later a child was expected. She wished to be in England for her confinement, and asked her husband to leave to come home until after it was born. He agreed with what another woman might have thought suspicious readiness. His sister, who was with them, would look after him.

Back in England, the child was born—a poor, weakly creature that was to survive only a few months. But even before she had news that sent her to the tailor for mourning. Her sister-in-law wrote to say that her husband was dead.

Thus doubly bereaved, she supported herself for a time as a stewardess on board a ship. Then she found happiness again with an old friend, whom she married in 1891. It was short-lived, for within little more than a year the new husband met his death in a railway accident.

Still young, and still—ones must assume—attractive, she quickly married yet a third time, and for the next 10 years she must have thought that fortune had at last conspired.

But Mrs. Hunter's story was not over yet—and it was not over because after all it had not been fully told. In the remote past there was yet another man in her life, the captain of the ship on which she had served as stewardess after her baby's death. He had made her a promise of marriage, and proved to be unable to fulfil it. They had lived together nearly two years.

Proctor told

HE was long since dead. She had put the whole affair away in the back of her mind and willed to forget it in the way that people do with inconvenient memories. But somebody had remembered, and that somebody thought fit to inform the King's Proctor.

"An adventurous career," commented the President drily, when Mrs. Hunter's history was at last unrolled before him.

He wasted no time in idle words of sympathy, but set himself to consider the pretty legal problem which she presented. The petitioner had admittedly been guilty of the suppression of a most material fact. On the other hand, if that fact had been disclosed at the proper time it was one which the Court in its discretion would certainly not have held against her. Was the Court then at liberty to exercise its discretion in her favour now, notwithstanding the deception that had been practised?

The decision

AFTER much argument and the consideration of many authorities, the learned President decided against the King's Proctor, thereby dying in the face of the decision of a brother judge who only a few months before had come to the opposite conclusion, and providing a precedent which has since been often followed.

So Mrs. Hunter's troubled story ended happily. Yet even so her happiness was not unalloyed. She was made to pay the King's Proctor's costs.

Charles Berry

Nathaniel Gubbins

SHE said to her husband: "No wonder you're always catching colds and snuffling in an armchair. What you need are vitamins."

He said: "Vitamin?"

She said: "Other men play a round of golf on Sunday mornings, and are fit and fresh in the evenings, ready to take their wives to dinner and a cinema. It's because they take vitamins."

He said: "Vitamin?"

She said: "Why do you always say 'vitamin'?"

He said: "Because it's the correct pronunciation. You don't pronounce it 'vital'. You pronounce it 'vital'."

She said: "But only vulgar people talk about 'vittles' when they mean victuals."

He said: "Point One — That has nothing whatever to do with the argument. Point Two — Vulgar people have not described their food as vittles since Charles Dickens died. Talking of vulgar people, why does your mother pronounce forehead 'forrid'?"

She said: "Because my mother is not vulgar. It is only vulgar people like your father who say forehead. Vulgar, rich people, who have sprung from nothing, are always careful to pronounce all the syllables when they are with their betters."

He said: "Is that why your mother calls a potato a 'pot'?"

She said: "It's better than calling it a 'potato', like your father."

He said: "Your mother used to call them 'potatoes' when her father kept a fish and chip shop. But when he made a fortune, and opened a chain of restaurants, she called them 'pot-tay-tocs'."

She said: "Is your father looking forward to the huntin' season?"

He said: "If you are sneering at my father for dropping the 'g' in hunting, you are only showing your ignorance. All the best people do it."

She said: "But they don't drop the 'nitch' as well."

He said: "Anyway, he doesn't call the hounds 'dogs', like your mother."

She said: "No. He calls them 'ounds'."

He said: "At least, my father made his money honestly."

She said: "If you don't stop insulting my relations I shall scream."

He said: "You're screaming now — just like your vulgar mother!"

women in the country it would be kinder to have you destroyed."

She shouted: "Now, you've said it a last. You want to have me destroyed. You would like to destroy me."

"You're a murderer, that's what you are. My mother always said not to trust quiet, slimy types like you."

"But you're not going to kill me. I won't stay here another minute waiting for you to drop poison in my tea. I shall go back to my mother, my dear vulgar mother, where I shall be safe."

"Without you, I shall get my health back. I shall go on tours and cruises, and take cures at the spas. And I shall take vitamins."

He said: "Vitamin?"

—(London Express Service)



POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER

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Ship	Port
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G. "ATREUS"	Rotterdam
G. "BELLEROPHON"	Amsterdam
G. "MINTOR"	Hamburg
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Inch-Long Tube Helps To Hold Planes On Target

A tiny tube the size of a fountain pen cap which increases the accuracy of rocket-firing jet planes one hundredfold is the latest device British designers have produced to help fighter pilots.

The Air Force is considering its use on all jet fighters.

Known as the Airstream Direction Detector and evolved by Ferranti, the tiny device senses the minute variations in air stream direction relative to the flight of the aircraft. It then records these variations in direction on a dial in the pilot's cockpit.

The attacking pilot needs this information because, even though he is holding his gun-sight accurately on the target, his plane may not be travelling exactly in the direction in which it is pointing.

In technical terms, it may be "yawing." If this is happening when the pilot presses the button and fires his cannons or rockets, the missiles will probably miss their targets altogether.

This is particularly the case with rockets, whose trajectory is determined by the direction of the air stream's flow.

And if the gyro-controlled gunsight is used, it will also be upset if the aircraft is yawing, because it is sensitive to movement in all directions.

AT LAST MINUTE

Once the pilot sees on the dial on his dashboard that he is yawing, he can make last-minute corrections to his line of flight as he goes in to attack.

The head of the tube has two narrow slots in it, 90 degrees apart, which lead the incoming air to a chamber. The two incoming pressures are equalised by the movement of a paddle shaft. And this movement is recorded directly on the meter.

The detector is accurate to within one-tenth of one degree and to five centimetres per second at an airspeed of 200 knots.

Its designers believe that the detector may also be useful for large jet aircraft by helping them to fly in their most economical "attitude." The attitude is the aircraft's position in the air in relation to its line of flight.

Council Of Ministers

London, Oct. 13. Mr Richard Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will preside at the Ministerial Council meeting of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) opening in Paris on October 20, an authoritative London source said today.

Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is the present Chairman of the Ministerial Council, but he will not be attending the Paris talks. His place will be taken by Mr Butler.

M. Robert Marjolin, French Secretary-General of the OEEC, who is sounding out member governments before the Ministerial Council meeting, will have talks here on Oct. 22 with Mr Butler on the Paris agenda, China Mail Special.

CHINA MAIL

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Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 16th October, 1953.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th October, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

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Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 16th October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th October, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

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Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

Problem For A Democrat

Manchester, Oct. 13. Professor Bertrand Russell, English Nobel Prize philosopher, asked in a letter to the Manchester Guardian today, "What is an upholder of democracy to do when a majority vote against democracy?"

He said the answer was that democracy involves legal opportunities for changes of opinion and that it was anti-democratic to allow a momentarily popular clique to secure itself in power indefinitely no matter how unpopular it might subsequently become.

"I hope that when a new constitution is established in British Guiana it will be one which, with whatever safeguards, gives adequate scope to the opinion of the majority," he added.

"We have, I think, a right to say that we will not have a Communist government, for that is one which cannot be changed by subsequent changes of opinion. But I do not think we have a right to say that we will not tolerate a Government containing Communists."—Reuter.

The Post said the danger of such a meeting was that it would be an excuse for the free world to postpone the very measures, such as strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty or ratifying the European Defence Community treaty, which would command respect from the Soviet Union.

"Of course, the West must be willing to talk with the Russians... but for such a meeting to succeed there would have to be a specific agenda and a lot more spade-work in the United States and throughout the free world than has been evident so far," it added.

The New York Herald-Tribune praised the "skill and vigour" of Sir Winston Churchill's speech and added, "With wit and point and plain, vulgar facts, he made out the case of 'progressive conservatism'."

The New York Daily News said that Sir Winston had "put loose with a meaty and eloquent speech," adding "it was a great and fact-backed testimonial to private enterprise and its power to solve problems which Socialism never can."—Reuter.

Specific Agenda The Need?

Washington, Oct. 13. The influential Washington Post said today that Sir Winston Churchill's new plea for a top-level meeting with Soviet leaders had the same drawbacks it had when he first made it in May.

"A vague meeting between Sir Winston, President Eisenhower, Premier Lankel and Prime Minister Malenkov, with no fixed agenda, still seems of questionable value," the Post said in a leading article.

"Perhaps such a conference would give the Western nations a look at Malenkov; but it might also fuel the illusion that East-West differences can be settled by mere talk."

The Post said the danger of such a meeting was that it would be an excuse for the free world to postpone the very measures, such as strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty or ratifying the European Defence Community treaty, which would command respect from the Soviet Union.

"Of course, the West must be willing to talk with the Russians... but for such a meeting to succeed there would have to be a specific agenda and a lot more spade-work in the United States and throughout the free world than has been evident so far," it added.

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"OLINDA"	due 25th Oct. sails 26th Oct.	from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
"ORMARA"	due 7th Nov. sails 8th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain, Kuwait, Dharmashahr & Basrah

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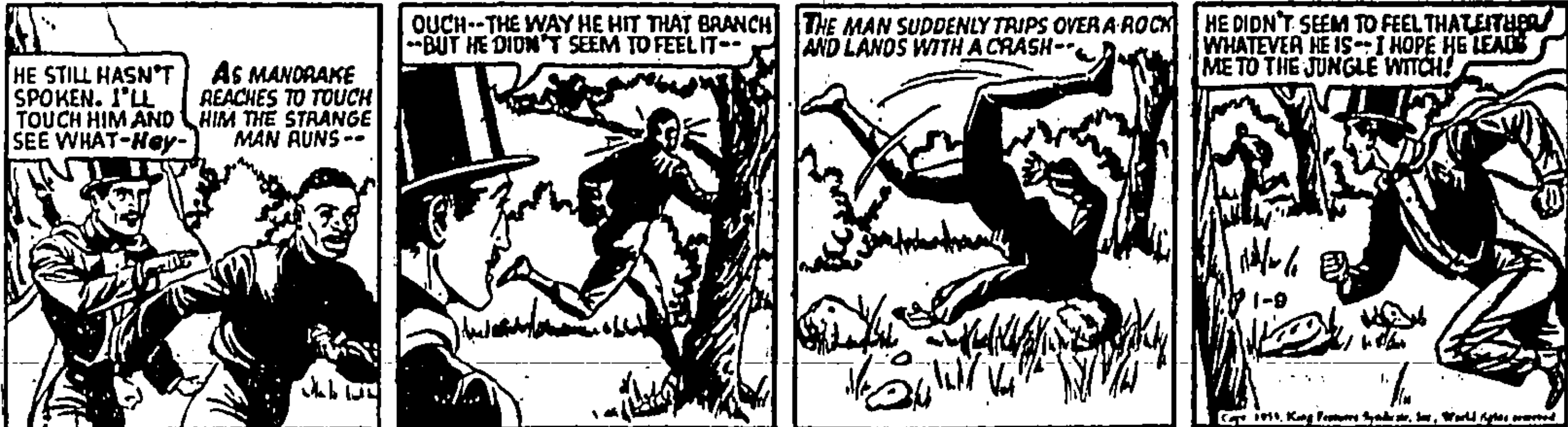
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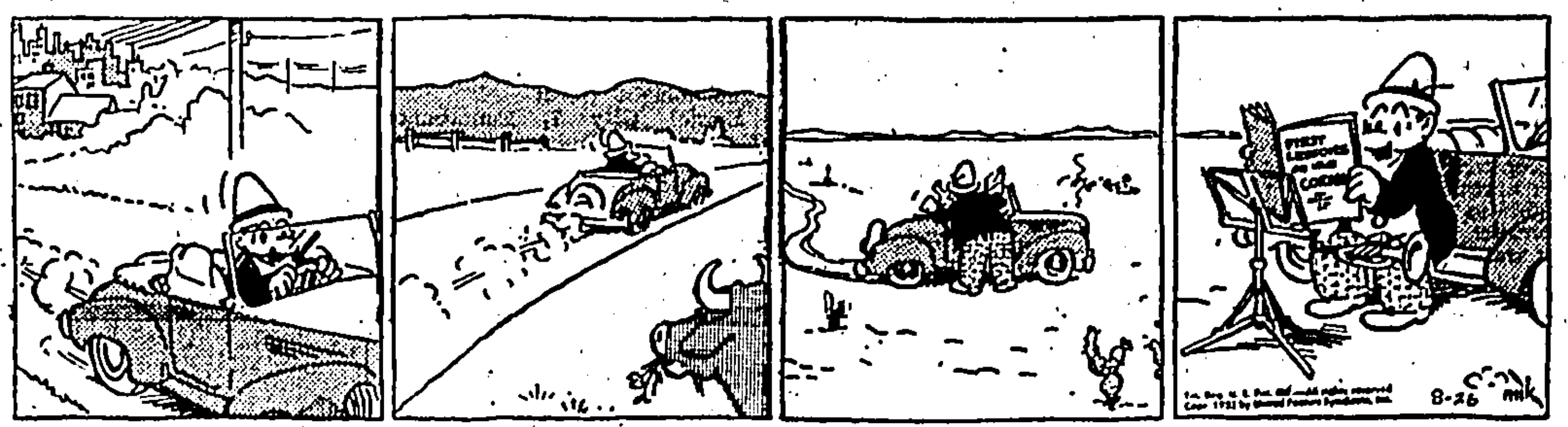
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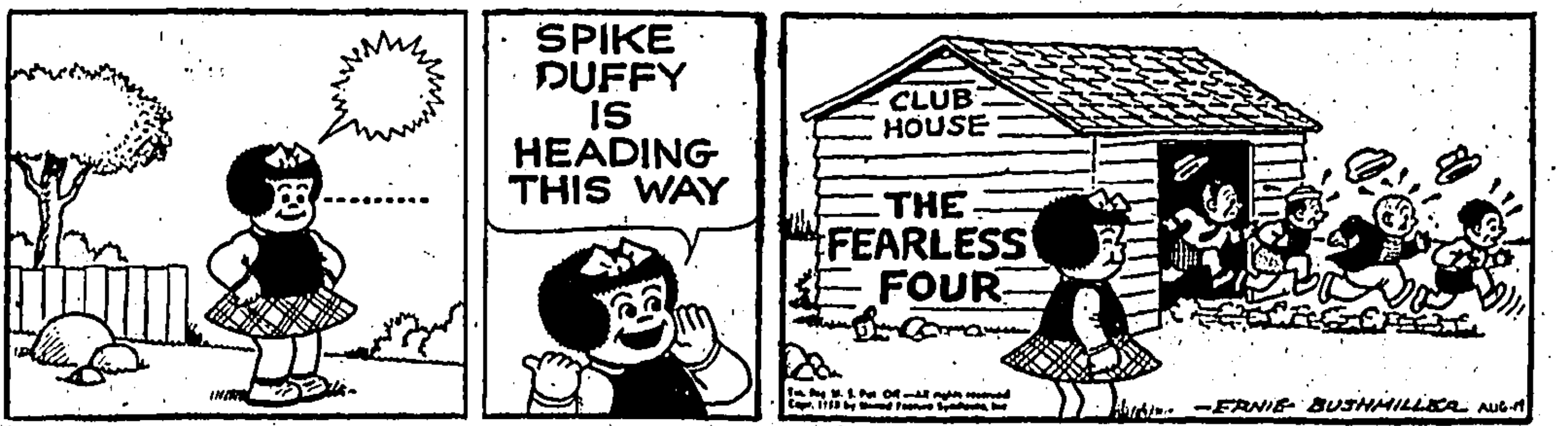
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AGA KHAN COMPLETES MEMOIRS

Paris, Oct. 13. The Aga Khan, 76-year-old spiritual leader of millions of Ismaili Moslems, has completed the manuscript of his 120,000-word life story, his personal secretary said today.

He dictated the last chapter of the memoirs, whose topics range from his Derby horse-racing victories to his efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of India's national problems, while on holiday in Venice early this month.

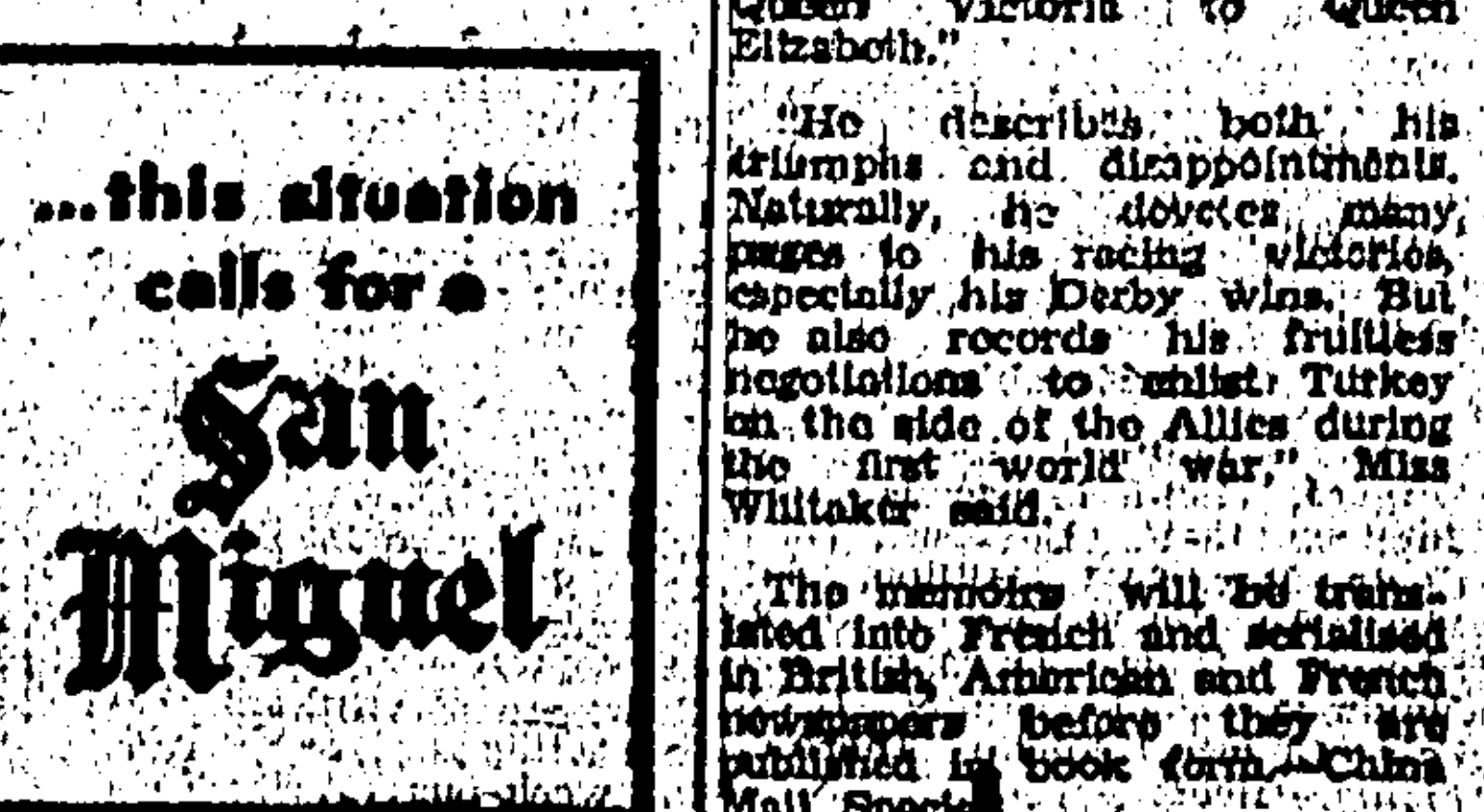
His American secretary, Miss Monmouth Whitaker, said: "The Aga Khan began dictating the book to me last March and continued almost daily, except during the week he spent in London this summer, for the Ascot race."

"His memory is remarkable. Not once did he have to consult a reference book—not even when describing in detail his work for disarmament at the League of Nations and the London round-table conferences on India's future during the 1930s."

His publishers have not yet chosen a title for the book, but the Aga Khan favours "From Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth."

"He describes both his triumphs and disappointments. Naturally, he does not dwell on his racing victories, especially his Derby wins. But he also records his failures in negotiations to 'settle' Turkey on the side of the Allies during the first world war," Miss Whitaker said.

The memoirs will be translated into French and serialised in British, American and French newspapers before they are published in book form.—China Mail Special.



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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A Man's Pride

THEY lived in one of those London districts, south of the river, where industry and suburbs meet. Where 19th-century factories, railway sidings, power stations, neighbourly people's homes, and house-proud women do battle every day against the invading soot and smoke.

Their home was three rooms in a tall, grey, long-since impracticable house. They were a small, compact family — mother, father and young son. They did not grumble at their surroundings, but gratefully made the best of what they had, and promised themselves that some time in the future, things would change for the better.

Things did change for them, but not for the better.

The father one day was taken ill. It seemed nothing serious at first; but the doctors' faces grew graver, and he was taken off to hospital.

STRUGGLE

IT was many months before the husband came back, and he came back as an invalid, unable to work any more. The mother had some time been working. Her wages had been useful to augment the family income. Now they became the main part of it. She earned the only money coming into the house apart from what her husband was allowed for his disability.

The family struggled along. Then one day the fierce, resentful pride of an invalid asserted itself in the husband. He roundly declared he would no longer be dependent on the State for his support. He refused to jill in the forms necessary for his allowance to be drawn.

NO REST NOW

THE decision did him some credit, no doubt, and alleviated his suffering, perhaps. But what it meant was that his wife had to work the harder. There could be no rest for her. There was no money in the house, other than what she earned.

It is three years since the husband made that decision. Ever since then the wife, a stoutly built and stout hearted woman of 39, name Emily, has left her home each day to travel to the West End and earn £4.7s. 6d. a week, as a kitchen-hand in a restaurant.

The other day, Emily was stopped by a house detective as she was leaving the restaurant after her work. She was searched and found to have hidden about her three eggs, seven lamb chops, 1lb. of butter and some cheese. Twelve shillings' worth of her employers' property.

WHY, WHY . . . ?

THE following morning, at Bow Street, she pleaded guilty to her crime, before Sir Laurence Dunne, the Chief Magistrate.

The story of the family was told, and Emily, neat in a grey coat and a black straw, special occasions hat, dully listened. She had not a word to say when Sir Laurence asked her if she wished to speak.

He fingered his horn-rimmed glasses and said: "This is very sad. I'm sorry to hear your husband is dependent on you, but that doesn't excuse your taking your employers' food. Why won't your husband take the money he is entitled to?"

Emily must often have asked her husband that. "He wouldn't send in the papers, the doctor's certificate," she said.

A SOLUTION

"WHY not?" she was asked. "I don't know," she replied. "In view of the circumstances, I'm willing to deal leniently with you," said the Chief Magistrate.

He put Emily on probation, and went on: "I dare say the probation officer will be able to deal with your husband's refusal to draw the money he's entitled to. It's a strange story."

Emily went out looking worried. As if she feared her husband would accuse her of disloyalty in rendering him liable to have his pride a little hurt and being forced to be dependent on someone other than his wife.

Thousands Demonstrate In Belgrade

(Continued from Page 1)

decision to give part of disputed Trieste to Italy.

He made this statement to reporters after his meeting with Mr. John Foster Dulles — his second in two days — on the Trieste crisis, created by the British-United States decision to hand over part of Trieste to Italy.

The Minister declared: "Yugoslavia cannot accept an imposed solution. Her right and duty is, as a member of the United Nations both in regard to herself and in regard to the United Nations, and in case of a necessity, to resist with all means any imposed solution."

He added that should Yugoslavia not do so, nothing would remain of her independence, and the "precedent" of disposing of international disputes by means of imposed solutions would be extremely dangerous to the relations between nations and states.

The Foreign Minister said Mr. Dulles had promised him that Yugoslavia's proposal for a four-power meeting between the United States, Britain, Italy and Yugoslavia on the Trieste crisis would receive the "greatest attention and urgency."

NO ANSWER YET

He said Mr. Dulles had not been able to give an answer to the Yugoslav proposal today and had explained that he had to consult on the issue with the other Governments.

Declaring that a situation had been brought about which "must be corrected," Mr. Popovic said Yugoslavia had submitted her proposal for four-power talks to meet the situation. The proposal, he said, was "constructive and should be accepted."

Reporters questioned him on the latest Soviet suggestion that the Trieste question should be brought before the United Nations Security Council.

He replied: "For any possible negative consequences of the Russian move, Yugoslavia would not bear any responsibility whatsoever."

Asked if this meant Yugoslavia deprecated the Soviet move, he said: "It is not a question of deprecation. We are proposing a solution which is something better and correct." — Reuter.

PROMINENT SINGAPORE VISITOR

On a short holiday in Hong-kong is Mr. T.P.F. McNeice, President of the Singapore City Council — forerunner of the future Municipal Council — and concurrently President of the Singapore Family Planning Association.

While here Mr. McNeice has met officials of the Hongkong Family Planning Association, including Mr. J.H. Ruttonjee, Professor Gordon King, Mrs. Leo Hui-long, Mrs. James Jolly, and Mrs. Violet Chan.

He has visited the clinic of the local Association, and was interested to note the attention paid to individual cases, which bore an affinity to those encountered in Singapore.

Mr. McNeice said that the Singapore Family Planning Association was established about four and a half years ago. It was now completely staffed by paid workers, as experience showed that this gave the best results. Experts on family planning were on hand for guidance.

CURSE OF THE AGE

He said excess population, when the means were not there to provide for a decent living, was the curse of the age. People everywhere realised the need for planned parenthood, and the problem really resolved itself into this: what to do about the abundance of children in families with no use for them, and the absence of children in families desiring them.

He said family planning went along with the teachings of the Catholic Church in so far as it also taught the probability of abstinence. Departure came at the point where family planning recognised that human beings were human beings, and would continue to exist in accordance with the Creator's purpose. Despite pleadings of the Church, "Our mission," he said, "is really to make available to the wives of poor families the facilities, and advice, now being enjoyed by the rich."

Pilgrimage To Painting



A child is raised to pay homage to the painting of the Madonna in Syracuse. More and more ardent Catholics are making the pilgrimage to look upon the painting of the Madonna in the eyes of which, it is claimed, tears have appeared. — London Express.

Man Bit Woman Trying To Steal Her Watch

A man who bit a woman in his effort to snatch her wrist watch appeared before Judge W. A. Blair-Kerr at the Victoria District Court this morning, charged with robbery with violence and alternatively with larceny from the person.

The accused, Leung Yiu-han, alias Sau Ngai, 33, pleaded not guilty to the first count but guilty to the second, and these pleas were accepted by the Prosecution.

According to the Prosecutor, the woman, Ho Sau-long, was walking on Leader Street towards the YMCA at Bridges Street about 1.20 p.m. on September 14. She carried some books in her right hand and was leading a child with her left hand. Suddenly, a man (the accused) grabbed her left hand, on which complainant was wearing a wrist watch.

The woman instinctively dropped her books and tried to protect her books with her right hand. In the struggle that ensued, the accused bit complainant's left arm and forced her to release her hold. He then tore her watch off and ran off. Complainant gave chase, but lost sight of accused. Two days later, accused was arrested and the watch recovered from a pawnshop. Valued at \$100, it was pawned for \$40.

Accused claimed he was a fitter working in a restaurant at 313 Des Voeux Road Central. He said he was born in Hongkong, was married and had one child. He committed the crime, he said, because he wanted money to repay an old woman from whom he had borrowed money.

Judge Blair-Kerr sentenced accused to one year's hard labour and eight strokes of the cane. He ordered that the watch be returned to the complainant on payment to the pawn-broker of half the amount for which it had been pledged.

4 Years' & 8 Strokes COULD PLEAD NEITHER

"I pushed the button but I must have pushed too hard and so my front lights did not go on," said Wong Chung in Court this morning, when he pleaded guilty to two charges of possession of arms without a licence and to breach of a deportation order.

The Court was told that a policeman observed the accused loitering in Kwong King Terrace, a narrow pathway leading to Bohman Road, about 3.30 p.m. on October 1. Accused was seen to be paying particular attention to women pedestrians passing by. The policeman approached accused and questioned him but not being satisfied with his answer proceeded to search him. He found a dagger in accused's rear hip pocket.

Accused was taken to the police station where a further search revealed the presence of another dagger wrapped in two handkerchiefs in accused's trousers pocket. The knives, the Court was informed, had been smuggled.

In February, 1952, accused was convicted of breach of a deportation order when he was sentenced to six months.

Accused, asked if he had anything to say, admitted it was his intention to rob pedestrians. Judge Blair-Kerr sentenced him to one year and eight strokes for possession of arms and to three years for returning from banishment. He ordered the sentences to be served consecutively.

Alleged Libel: Dance Hall Manager Is Further Cross-Examined

Far from the Lido Dance Hall losing business after the publication of an article in the Hongkong Tiger Standard on August 13, 1951, its sales of tickets increased in the same week, Mr. D. A. L. Wright, Counsel for the newspaper, claimed at the hearing of the Lido's libel suit in the Supreme Court this morning.

The dance-hall manager, Mr. Li Shun-man, cross-examined by Mr. Wright, maintained that he had lost nearly all of his Chinese customers. One or two would look in at intervals of a month or ten days and would walk out again, he said.

Mr. Wright suggested that perhaps the reason for this was that many of the attractive girls of the Lido left their employment at that time.

Plaintiff in the action is Mr. Dennis Victor, sole proprietor of the Lido Dance Hall, 144 Des Voeux Road Central, who is claiming special damages for loss of earnings at the rate of \$630.62 a day as a result of an alleged libel contained in an article published in the issue of the Hongkong Standard dated August 13, 1951.

Defendants are the Tiger Standard Ltd., newspaper proprietors and publishers of 179 Wanchai Road, and the Sing Tao Jih Pao, printers, of the same address.

The action is being heard before Mr. Justice Scholes and an all-male jury.

At Mr. Wright's request manager Li produced his business books and correspondence file. In the latter, he said there were employees' returns to the Registrar of Persons and this would show that in August, 1951 a number of girls left the Lido because of bad business.

Mr. Wright intimated to the Judge that he might ask for an adjournment later to examine the books. His clients had frequently asked for these books before, but had been told no account books existed.

He asked the witness whether he had instructed his solicitors that there were no account books.

Mr. Li replied that he did not think those he produced were proper account books. They were rough copy books and no business was drawn. He denied that he tried to conceal those books.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

In answer to Mr. Wright's reiterated claim that the Lido was in bounds to British servicemen and when US ships were in port American naval personnel also visited it, they look precautions to prevent disturbances in the dance hall.

"Why did Victor consider it necessary to take these elaborate precautions to prevent disturbances at the Lido?" asked Mr. Wright.

"Victor used to stand at the door and prevent drunks who improperly dressed from entering. He became so did not want trouble inside the dance hall," replied the witness.

I put it to you that you and Victor took careful precautions because you both knew perfectly well that fights and quarrels were likely to flare up in any dance hall to which servicemen of different nationalities resort.

Prevention does not necessarily mean we have disturbances at the Lido. If I took precautions against typhoid it does not necessarily mean I have typhoid.

I put it to you that despite these elaborate precautions you cannot prevent a fight from breaking out. No fight has ever broken out in the dance hall.

On New Year's Eve 1951 were these elaborate precautions still preserved? — The same precautions. That night there were more customers.

REFUSED ENTRY

Even though you had taken those elaborate precautions you still could not prevent a disturbance taking place in your dance hall that night. — That night there were a number of people who wanted to get in. They were refused entry by the proprietor and there was some argument, not a fight. They were not drunk, but they used abusive language towards the proprietor and he sent for the Police.

Witness said that there were about 400 in the party and as they were dressed in civilian clothing the Police were called so that there would not be a disturbance in the dance hall. "Did they assault Victor?" Mr. Wright wanted to know.

Mr. Li replied "Not a real fight. A push here and there." He agreed that Victor brought the case up to Court the following day.

Counsel asked him whether fights were common at the Lido and every other dance hall where servicemen went.

Mr. Li replied "It was very seldom that any fight took place in the Lido. The servicemen there were mostly regular patrons from the New Territories and were very friendly. On New Year's Eve 1951 a transport had just arrived from Korea."

NOT COMMON

I put it to you that disturbances or fights were a common occurrence at the Lido before August 1951," said Mr. Wright. This was denied by the witness.

Further questioned he said that he read English newspapers now and then and had always had a copy of the Standard delivered each day.

Mr. Wright: Are you aware that they report incidents where fight occurs between various people not only in dance halls, but in the street?

Witness: If it happens in the street that is the business of the street. But if you say it is a fight in the Lido, we never see European fighting with Chinese in the Lido.

This particular item is on the back page of the paper? — Yes. Not very big headlines? — Not very small.

Have you ever seen smaller headlines in that newspaper? — I don't know unless you show me a paper.

Would it surprise you to learn that headline is the smallest headline type that newspaper is capable of printing? — I don't know about the newspaper.

Asked whether he had ever read of adverse criticism of the Lido in the Standard or any adverse article about it in the years before August, 1951, the witness replied that he could not remember as it was almost four years ago.

Mr. Wright: These regular Chinese patrons of yours, do they all speak English?

Witness: About 80 per cent of them. These are the people that go to dance halls.

READ IT IN PAPER

Do they all read the Tiger Standard? — I don't know whether they all read it. But I met them in the street and I asked them why they did not come to the Lido. They said they read in the paper that we had a fight there.

Did they say what paper? — Tiger Standard. On that day it was only the Tiger Standard which published the report.

Mr. Wright, then, questioned Li about the Lido before August 13. There were \$10 table engagement tickets and \$1 dance tickets for which customers paid \$11 and \$1.10 respectively because of entertainment tax; and there was also the refreshment ticket which could include any number of drinks, said Li.

Mr. Wright: Your case before the jury is that by reason of the publication of the report in the newspaper, one isolated incident, your dance hall lost hundreds and thousands of dollars?

Witness: I say that because of the publication of the newspaper article on August 13 on the 15th less customers came and the same happened on the 16th and 17th. Sometime it recovered a little, but very few Chinese came, one or two or three.

Have they never gone back to this very day? Because of the Lido before August 13 back in your dance hall there were a lot of Chinese customers. I say that because of the Lido before August 13 back in your dance hall there were a lot of Chinese customers. I say that because of the Lido before August 13 back in your dance hall there were a lot of Chinese customers.

Why? Anybody attack them or did they just look increasingly at them? — No. They looked around and went out. Sometimes I am not at the door and I cannot chase after them and ask why they do not come in.

But you got rid of some beautiful girls by that time in August. Might not that be the reason? — We had many beautiful girls there in August and September.

I have not spoken to those customers. I don't know why they left.

You would like the jury to believe they left because of this article? — I want the jury to understand why the business dropped and to know that I have new customers in the street who told me they do not come because of the fight.

What you want the jury to believe is that this report frightened the lives of your Chinese patrons so that they never went back there again? — The business started to drop on the 14th and no Chinese customers came.

Did any of the Chinese customers ever come back and buy one of these tickets? — Yes after long intervals of a month or so one or two would buy.

JURY INVITED

Further pressed by Mr. Wright the witness said he could not say definitely that not one Chinese customer had bought a ticket after the 14th but very few.

He pointed out that from the accounts on August 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710,